

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLV. No. 8187.

號二月二年九十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1889.

日三初月正年丑己

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. GORDON & GORDON, 11, Old Bailey, E.C. 4. HENDY & CO., 37, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDRE PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BARN & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney. ZEYLAN.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HEINRICH & CO., Manila. CHINA.—MAGUIRE & CO., 20, Queen Street, Hongkong. HENDER & CO., Shanghai. LARK, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, Japan. CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WATSON.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAYMENT CAPITAL—\$7,500,000. RESERVE FUND—\$4,000,000. UNPAID DIVIDEND—\$7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BOURGESS, Esq.  
W. BRODIE, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
J. F. HOLLAND, Esq.  
HON. B. LUTON.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL FILIAL DISCOUNTS.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial Ports in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1889 263

## NOTICE.

THE Twentieth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Pedder Street, on MONDAY, the 25th February instant, at 12 o'clock (noon), to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1888, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of February instant, both days inclusive.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1889. 189

## NOTICE.

THE Eight Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Pedder Street, at Noon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1888, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of February instant, both days inclusive.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.  
Hongkong, January 24, 1889. 142

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twentieth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road, Victoria, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1889, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3.15 o'clock p.m., of the 19th day of February, 1889, when the aforesaid Resolution will be proposed.

## RESOLUTION.

That Article No. 9 of the Articles of Association be altered by eliminating therefrom the words 'One Hundred Thousand' and substituting therefor the words 'One Hundred and Fifty Thousand.'

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 23, 1889. 170

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
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Hongkong, January 23, 1889. 171

## Intimations.

POLO CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF MEETING TO BE HELD ON THE POLO CLUB GROUND, AT CLAUDEWAY BAY, ON WEDNESDAY, 6th February, 1889.

President—His Excellency Sir G. WILLIAMS DES VOGES, K.C.M.G.  
Vice President—His Excellency Admiral Sir NEWELL SALMON, V.O., K.C.B.; His Excellency Lieut. General CAMERON, U.B.

Committee—T. H. WHITEHEAD, Esq.; J. ARMSTRONG, Esq.; Captain DES VOGES, A.D.C.; Major THURTELL, Lieut. CRANFORD, R.N.; Captain FLETCHER, R.A.  
Hon. Secretary—Captain COLLINSON.

1. 100 YARDS RACE.—Open to all Comers. 1st Prize, \$5; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$1. 4th start on 2nd Prize. 5 or no 3rd. Entrance free.

2. POLO PONY RACE.—\$10 added to a Starting Sweep of \$2. Order round the Course. Catch weights over 11st 7lb; to be ridden by Members of the Polo Club. Entrance, \$2.

3. WHEELBARROW RACE.—Open to all Comers, one man to wheel another. 1st Prize, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1. Entrance free.

4. POLO RACE.—\$10 To hit a ball round a post and back through a goal. Post to be passed on left. Entrance, \$2.

5. LADIES' NOMINATION 'DISTANCE HANDICAP'—Open to all Comers. Weights to accompany entrance—to be handicapped by the Committee. Entrance, \$2. Prize to Nominator.

6. MAZE RACE.—\$10. Open to all Comers; to ride in and out of a line of posts; any rider knocking down a post to be disqualified. Entrance, \$2. 2nd Prize to save entrance.

CONDITIONS.  
1. Decisions of Committee to be final on all points.  
2. First event to start at 2.45 p.m.  
3. Events 2 and 4 open to Members of the Polo Club only, and for local fide ponies which have been regularly played.

4. Three ponies to start for each event or no race.  
5. No colours required.  
6. Post entries allowed for foot races.  
7. Other entries to close at midnight February 2nd, to Hon. Sec., Wellington Barracks.

8. Entries allowed to run if they have been regularly played at Polo, such ponies to run for one owner only.

J. COLLINSON, CAPT.,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1889. 198

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Hongkong, January 23, 1889. 171

## Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BRO TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR VERY LARGE STOCK OF

LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

TABLE LAMPS IN BRASS, BRONZE & FANCY PORCELAIN. Fitted with Hink's Patent Bracket Lamps, Single or Double. HANGING LAMPS, 1, 3, 4, 5 or 6 Light. This Lamp is fitted with a simple lever-action extinguisher, which puts out the light if the Lamp is upset, and can be readily taken to pieces to clean.

The above Lamp can also be fitted with Hink's Windproof Patent Burners. HINK'S WINDPROOF LANTERNS, WALL LAMPS AND HANGING LAMPS, suitable for Out-door and Verandah use.

TABLE LAMPS IN BRASS, BRONZE & FANCY PORCELAIN. The 'Lamp Bells' Circuit-Interrupter, up-draught system, gives a very white light of 45 C.P. and cannot explode.

MARTIN'S PATENT 'LIGHTHOUSE' LAMPS, TABLE AND HANGING. Kerosene or Candle; the Lamp is all specially selected for the China Trade, they are very strong and may be had in Bronze or Nickel-plated.

NUISERY LAMPS, WATCHMEN'S LAMPS, POCKET LANTERNS, BULL'S EYE LANTERNS, CIGAR LIGHTERS, AND LAMPS of all descriptions.

500 Lamps and Lanterns to select from.

DEVON'S 'NONPAREIL' KEROSENE, 150° TEST. Burns with a strong white light and perfectly safe.

BATUM KEROSENE, 150° TEST. GLOBES, SHADES, REFLECTORS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, BURNERS AND FITTINGS of all kinds, kept in stock for any of above Lamps.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1889. 174

## W. POWELL & Co.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

W. POWELL & Co. invite the inspection of Intending Purchasers to their SHOW SPECIALITIES IN HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, which for PRICE, QUALITY AND FINISH will compare favourably with anything produced in the East.

UPHOLSTERY of every description done on the Premises.

REPAIRING FURNITURE RECOVERED AND REPAIRED. ESTIMATES FREE.

W. POWELL & Co.  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, January 26, 1889 157

## ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers and Gentlemen's Outfitters.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SECOND DELIVERY OF WINTER COATINGS, TWEED AND DRESS SUITINGS, TROUSERS, AND ULSTER TWEEDS.

A Very Stylish Selection.

OUR OUTFITTING STOCK IS ALSO COMPLETE IN SEASONABLE GOODS.

QUEEN'S ROAD (opposite HONGKONG HOTEL), HONGKONG, January 14, 1889

## Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTEL is always provided and served in the spacious, large Drawing Room.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE,  
Proprietors.  
Hongkong, September 16, 1888. 1612

## Intimations.

JURY LIST-1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that Pursuant to the Provisions of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1882, I have THIS DAY caused to be posted in the Court House, a List of ALL MEN ascertained by me to be liable to serve as JURORS.

The said List will remain so posted for the term of one fortnight, in order that any Person may, as the case shall be, apply by Notice in writing to me requiring that his Name, or the Names of some other Person or Persons may be respectively either added to, or struck off the List, upon cause duly assigned in such Notice.

ALFRED G. WISE,  
Acting Registrar.  
REGISTRY, SUPREME COURT, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. 190

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

THE Company's OFFICES have This Day REMOVED to BRACONFIELD ARCADE, First Floor.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, January 28, 1889. 172

## THE CHINA-BORNED COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company having PURCHASED THE MILLS from the Hongkong Steam Saw Mill Co. (Ltd.), Bowrington, are prepared to Contract for the SUPPLY of BORNED and other TIMBERS, in Logs or sawn, to any dimensions, at short notice. The Company are also prepared to undertake GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS at any of its Branches in Borneo.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents in Hongkong.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 13

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLE HOME FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

MODERATE TERMS.

MRS. KJELLER,  
Proprietress.  
Hongkong, January 28, 1889. 101

## Business Notices.

THE HALL & HOLTZ

CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

WE NOW SHOWING AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS IN THE ABOVE DEPARTMENT, comprising: TWEED SUITINGS, TR USEINGS, COATINGS, DIAGONAL AND SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS for DRESS SUITS, SERGES, VESTINGS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.

AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER has arrived from London and all Orders will be executed under his personal Supervision.

RACING JACKETS and CAPS in SILK or SATIN for the RACES. RIDING BREECHES, RIVING BOOTS and TOPS for the RACES.

FANCY COSTUMES for PRIVATE THEATRICALS and Fancy DRESS BALLS. BOYS' and YOUTHS' TWEED and VELVET SUITS made to order.

THE OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT has been RE-STOCKED with a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of SILK, LAMBS' WOOL and HERRING BERRY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARVES, TIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

READY MADE ULSTERS and CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS, kept in Stock. OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLADSTONE BAGS, and TRAVELLING GIGS, in all Sizes.

"SADDLERY." "SADDLERY." "SADDLERY." "STABLE REQUISITES." "FOR THE RACES." "STABLE REQUISITES."

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY LTD.  
Hongkong, January 26, 1889. 153

## Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 36.

THE following Particulars of SALE of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held on the Spot, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1889, at 5 p.m., are published for general information.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Particulars of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of February, 1889, at 4 p.m., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 99 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Registry No. Locality. Boundary Measurements. Area. Estimated Value.

1. Rural Building. Locality. Boundary Measurements. Area. Estimated Value.

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Particulars of the Lot.







Do.	Do.	P.M.	—
Do.	Maximum		60
Do.	Minimum		58

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**METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**

AT 4 P.M. TO-V.Y.

Barometer	50.07
Temperature	59
Damp Bulb	53
Direction of Wind	N
Force	3
Weather	Q

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 8, 1889.



## THE FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SUFFERINGS.

Dr. Novius writes from Chefoo as follows:—

The distress in this neighbourhood, occasioned by the disastrous floods of August last, is very great, and is fast reaching a crisis. During those floods the whole of the southwest portion of Feng-tien was swept of almost every stalk of grain, while in the northern provinces of Kirin and Taitai and the eastern valleys of the southern provinces, the drought of early summer, and the unusually early descent of hoar-frost, have left but a mere fraction of a crop. The consequence is that grain has risen to an almost unprecedented price, and the people who, even in ordinary years, have difficulty in making ends meet, are feeling sorely the pinch of poverty, although they have not suffered directly the loss of houses and crops, while hundreds of thousands, men, women and children, are in a state of abject destitution.

The extent of the territory over which the distress is extremely very wide, and there is no portion of it that can be more forlorn than the district extending from Mukden southwest to the Tientsin river, a distance of 120 li, as the crow flies. During the floods the loss of life and property in this locality was exceptionally heavy, on account of the peculiar nature of the disaster. In this case it was not merely an exceptionally high water mark, the inundation, with its accompanying partial destruction of crops and houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the river. It was this; but it was more than this. At a point some 12 li west of Mukden, the Hsiao river, being in flood, suddenly and without any warning, burst its banks, and finding a convenient channel in the marshy low-lying land, swept westward through part of the east suburb, then entering the south suburb, carried away several hundred yards of the outer wall, and the massive brick built "Great South Gate." Reaching the open plain the strange and dreadful monster was sweeping on its way, like a wild beast, bent on destruction, and nothing was to be seen, Mon, women and children fled in terror-stricken before it, fled with what they could carry, to the higher levels, up trees, anywhere to save themselves and their children alive, and in that race for life many hundreds, falling, were carried away by the remorseless current, never to be heard of again. When the flood passed, the fortunate few who had the means to do it left the district and betook themselves to the neighbouring cities or villages, while the unfortunate many, without means of any kind, remained behind, despairing, amid the wrecks of their former habitations and possessions. They built themselves huts of mud and sheltered their little ones during the winter that was fast approaching. Before the muddy walls were dry the frost set in, but within those chilly walls the poor creatures took refuge and there they are to be found. Some of these huts are decently sized; but in any of them are

miserable dens, wretchedly confined, just such as you might provide as a kennel for your dog or as a rook for a few fowls. In such dens as these many thousands of women and children are existing, with nothing to eat, and unless something is done that speedily, many must die of sheer starvation.

The Governor General of the province has of course taken steps to relieve the distress, and 8 large soup kitchens have been opened at various centres where a bowl of congee or millet is dispensed daily to each applicant. Many thousands of lives will be saved by this means. Of course, however, the relief is such that the neediest are left out in the cold, and the half of those who are being fed are not deserving. So the tale runs. That there is a certain amount of official "squeezing" goes without saying; but a prominent official in the city, who has had a good deal to do with the arrangements for relief, assures me that the method of distribution is the one best adapted, with the funds at their disposal, to effect the greatest good, the greatest number, and the method where corruption is least likely to be indulged in. The Chinese know best themselves; but of this there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, that after all that has been, and is being, done to help the distressed, a very large margin of suffering remains untouched by any helping hand.

It is perfectly evident, and indeed admitted by the officials themselves, that the main mode of distribution is such that only a certain class is reached. There is no systematic house-to-house visitation with a view to find out the actual circumstances of those who receive aid. The soup kitchens are open to all, early in the morning, whoever comes is served and no questions are asked. First come, best served, and if the poor applicant arrives but a minute too late he finds the gates closed against him, and he has to return hungry to his home. With such an indiscriminate system of giving, it follows that of the thousands who are daily fed, a considerable proportion are professional beggars who tramp from the soup kitchen to the nearest shop door, and that another considerable proportion consists of that class of mean men, a large class in China, who will grab at a bowl of millet for nothing, although they might have broken bread comfortably in their own homes. Then those who are really deserving, and receive genuine help from the kitchens are those who live within a manageable distance, or who are able to get off their knees at cock-crow, and trudge the matter of seven or ten miles to the nearest depot. Ample provision is made for this class, and the Government deserves due praise for making this provision, by means of which over 20,000 receive their daily meal. But what about those who, from age, ill-health, want of clothing, or other reasons, are unable to go to the kitchen? What of those who could not walk a mile to save their lives? The ill-dressed women and helplessly little ones? Let it be remembered, if they go they are fed; but if they cannot go, they may not send. They are simply outside the range of the native relief system. It is this.

"Margin of unmitigated distress" to which I referred, and in behalf of which I would fain lift up a plea.

Now let me tell you some personal experience I had last week when I paid a visit to the famine district. Through the kindness of friends in Scotland the sum of £50 was placed at my disposal for distribution. The time at my disposal for this work was limited, as was the money, and I determined that the little help I gave should be applied with as much discrimination as possible. With this in view, I dispatched two trust-worthy men to a district not ten miles from Mukden where the distress was reported to be exceptionally great. They were instructed to operate at a point remote from the native soup kitchens, to investigate carefully the circumstances of the families, and to bring me a list of the most necessitous ones who were not being relieved by the native agencies.

I returned and submitted their report. I then prepared a list of 100 families in English, with Chinese duplicates, indicating the village, name of the family, number of adults and children in each, their circumstances and the amount granted. Having made arrangements with a grain merchant I started for the scene of the distress. As the ground had been covered over by my men, and the circumstances of each family were already fairly well known I had a comparatively easy task before me. We went from house to house, meeting with sights and hearing tales of want and suffering impossible to hear and see unmoved. I have said my task was easy, in truth it was the most trying piece of work I ever attempted, the burden increasing in weight the longer we carried it, and crushing not the body but the heart. With such an index of human misery was sometimes horrible, so much so that on more than one occasion I was quite out of the house for a moment or two. In some of the houses I found a little of the refuse of banquets, in others a black dust, such as the swine eat. But in the large majority of cases my search revealed absolutely nothing except want. The

husband was as a general rule absent, he had been away for a month in search of work, or he had gone to the soup kitchen, or he was away begging something for the wife and women. Many had not tasted food for days, an occasional bowl of bean-curd refuse, or the black dust, had come as a godsend to them. The saddest cases were the poor women with three or four little children about them, often one at the breast. Once we came across a widow with six, almost naked, babies. The mother was weeping bitterly while the children clamoured for food. She was feeding them in turns from a dish containing some cold black porridge made of the ground husk of buckwheat, the gift of a neighbour in distress. In another house we found five families huddled together in two small chimneys, the total humanity being forty. Sixteen children under ten were squinting on the kang shivering, some of them crying from hunger and cold, no food, no fire, almost no clothing. Two women were ill, "Shang'ha" fever, it was said.

The comparative absence of sickness was remarked with satisfaction. In most cases there was a little millet stalk or branches of trees for firing. The winter has been unusually mild up till now, and only once has the temperature been below zero. The clothing of the people was of the scantiest description and had the cold been as severe as in former years many must have inevitably been frozen to death. I spent something over \$100 of my small store, reserving the balance against a day not far distant, when the struggle for life will be even more terrible than now. We delivered over \$3 families, a total of 273 individuals, giving to each family sufficient to keep them alive for a month. Of course it is but a drop in the bucket; still it helped some. A few weeks hence I contemplate going down through the heart of this northern famine district, carrying out as far as the means at my disposal will admit the system of relief I have indicated above. If I had the means, a vast amount of the unmitigated misery might be relieved, and thousands of poor women and helpless little ones saved from death. Let it be remembered that there is little time to lose. In about 20 days from now the crisis will have arrived, and I appeal for funds to enable us to meet it, and in some measure tide it over. 2nd Jan.

Appended to the letter, which we take from the N.C. Daily News, is the following:—

My dear Mr. Muirhead,—Your kind note with the enclosure of Tis. 100 has just come to hand. The former remittance I have I think fully acknowledged, viz.—to Jan. 6th.—Tis. 1,500.

We are certainly very much indebted to you for your efforts on our behalf. I hardly need tell you that we shall be very thankful to get all we can, and at the same time do not wish to divert to our field contributions which should go elsewhere. W.

gladly leave the appropriation of the contributions in your hands.

It is somewhat difficult to get the cheques cashed here. Mr. McKelvey thinks it would be better to send the silver. It does not matter much however which course is pursued. Do whatever seems to you best and gives you the least trouble.

With many thanks, Yours most fraternally,

JOHN L. NEVINS.  
Chefoo, 21st Jan., 1889.

This makes the whole amount Tis. 1,690 (now Tis. 1,700, and besides he has been favoured with a large remittance from home.)

## HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

The custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very efficacious, drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made solely by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either underdose or overdose the market. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will get the churning by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, also the after-effects of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The gripping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White Limited, 35, Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a rule, the pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Often-times partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

February 1, 1889.

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## For Merchant Ships.

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## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY

OF NEW YORK will be despatched